CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1858.

Card of Lieutenant Ambrose.

We publish in another part of this paper a card from Lieutenant Ambrose, in which he assures the public of his innocence of the nasty charges urged against him. It will be seen that he resigns his place as Second Lieutenant of Police, to meet, as a private citizen, those who have pursued him.

Brag's a Good Dog.

The letter of our Joliet correspondent, and the account of the DOUGLAS Reception at Bloomington copied from the *Pantagraph* of the latter place, effectually take the wind out of the verbose descriptions of the "Royal Progress," published in the *Times* and other Douglas organs. Our readers will understand that Judge DOUGLAS has a hired *puffer* in his train, whose duty it is to magnify crowds, increase the roar of cannon, harmonize discords in music, and make a great fuss generally, out of whatever material he is furnished with by his employers. It is his genius which shines in the last despatches from the South.

We are not specially informed about certain other matters connected with the Senator's peregrinations; but it is fair to presume that the artillery, the special trains, the flags and music are furnished by the same parties that contracted with the *claqueur* who describes what he did not see and what was not done. A sufficient commentary on all this gasconading of our opponents is the fact, that the train which took Judge DOUGLAS to Joliet had, when it left the station in this city, just *twenty-eight* passengers on board, of whom five were ladies. The end may be learned by the beginning. But as *brag* is the game adopted we are not surprised at any stories which may be told. We caution our readers to take them with many grains of allowance.

Douglas at Bloomington.

From the Bloomington Pantagraph, 17th.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived in this city at half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The train in which he arrived was tastefully decorated with flags, and on each side of the baggage car were the words, "Hon. S. A. Douglas, the Champion of Popular Sovereignty." About a thousand persons—more than one half of whom, we presume, were Republicans—witnessed Judge D.'s arrival. Just before the cars reached the depot, Fisher's Brass Band commenced playing Hail Columbia; and when the cars stopped, the Bloomington Guards commenced firing a national salute of thirty-two guns. Judge Douglas was in the hindmost passenger car—an open car, on which was placed a brass six-pounder, bringing up the rear. A rush was made for the car, and he was lifted out of the ground, and when he stepped upon the platform one of his admirers called for three cheers. The cheers were given readily, but it appeared to us that more than one-half the crowd remained silent. But we will do the Judges friends the justice to say that *they* gave their favorite a very enthusiastic reception. It was as much as the committee of arrangements could do to clear a passage for the Judge through the crowd. The Judge, after shaking at a dozen or so hands in front of the station house, and making a very polite bow to the crowd below him, remained in the building until the committee of arrangements were ready to march. The order was as follows; [ARRANGEMENTS OMITTED.]

When the Judge came out of the station house, he was greeted with another round of cheers. The procession reached the Lander House in good time, and the Democrats were as enthusiastic there as they were at the depot. The balconies of the Lander House were filled with ladies and gentlemen, but the crowd in front of the hotel was not as large, we think, as the leaders of the Democracy had reason to expect. Judge Douglas remained in the room for an hour or more, and was introduced to all who were desirous of an introduction.

At 7 o'clock the organizing the court house ball rang—and Judge Douglas, escorted by the Guards, and the Brass Band, and a goodly number of Democrats, proceeded to said splendid square. He was welcomed by Dr. ROE, who spoke for about five minutes, and concluded by introducing Judge Douglas to the crowd.

The latter proceeded speaking at half-past seven, and concluded at a quarter before ten. His speech did not differ materially from the one made by him in Chicago on the evening of 9th inst.

He spoke to an audience of about two thousand persons. His Democratic listeners were highly pleased with the speech. They viewed it as a masterly effort—and we are willing to admit that the Judge did, on the whole, make a very good speech in a very bad cause.

As soon as Judge Douglas retired, loud calls were made for Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. L. held back for a little while, but the crowd finally succeeded in bringing him to come to the stand. He was received with three rousing cheers—much louder than those given to Judge Douglas—and declared that he appeared before the audience for the purpose of saying that he would take an early opportunity to give his views to the citizens of this place regarding the matters spoken of by Judge Douglas' speech. "This meeting," said Mr. Lincoln, "was called by the friends of Judge Douglas, and it would be improper for me to address it." Mr. L. then retired, amid loud cheering.

Douglas at Bloomington and Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.

Senator Douglas was received at Bloomington last evening by a large concourse of people, where a large delegation of his friends accompanied him from Joliet, Pontiac, and other places, left the cars. He was received with thirty-two guns, and was escorted by the military and a procession of citizens to the Lander House. At night, he addressed an immense meeting for over two hours, at the court house. This morning, he left Bloomington on a special train, escorted by the Bloomington Guards and a number of citizens.

At Atlanta he was welcomed by a salute of cannon. He made a brief address to the large number who were assembled.

At Lincoln he was welcomed in grand style, the streets being adorned with triumphant arches, banners, mottoes, etc. He briefly addressed the people.

At Williamsville he was met by delegations, filling fifteen cars, from Springfield, Alton and other places. Cars bearing cannon were attached to the train, and the journey from Williamsville to Springfield was one continuous ovation. Multitudes were crowded to see Douglas. At half-past two, the train consisting of twenty-five cars, filled inside and outside, arrived at Sprinfield, where several thousands were waiting, notwithstanding a heavy rain had fallen. All proceeded to Edwards' Grove, where Douglas spoke for two hours.

He was received by Bloomington, and accompanied Douglas during the entire journey. He speaks in reply to Douglas to-night.

[The above telegram was written by the editor of the Chicago *Times*, who accompanies Douglas to write his puffs, and manufacture enthusiasm for him.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15th, 1858.

Attorney-General Black's opinion does not precisely sustain the ground taken by Col. Forsyth in his correspondence with Comyn, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, who rested his opposition to the assessment on the ground that it was a forced loan. Mr. Black contends that it is neither a forced loan nor a lawful tax, but a compulsory contribution, violative of the principle of international law, by which the property of the citizens of one country residing in another is subject only to the regular or usual tax imposed, and that hence this may be resisted like a conscription or armor levy.

The instructions which go to Col. Forsyth by this mail cover these views, and to this extent support his policy; but at the same time they suggest, that as no great mischief has resulted from the full discussion of the Government, it might be unwise to press the point so far as to interrupt diplomatic relations, as proposed by him.

At last advices only two persons were reported to have been expelled from Mexico for refusing the contribution: one a German, and the other a Russian, though both were reported by Mr. Forsyth as American citizens. It is believed here that he must have been deceived in at least one case.

Mr. Forsyth's whole mission in Mexico has been unsatisfactory to the Government here and to himself, and he has shown much willingness to provoke difficulty in order to escape the penalties heretofore expected for disobeying instructions.

The Philadelphia Post Office site will be determined on Secretary Cobb's return at the beginning of the week.

A vessel of war has been ordered to the neighborhood of Hayti, to protect American interests at the Island of Navasa, claimed as a dependency of Hayti, where several of our enterprising people had been gathering guano until they were ordered off. They have laid the case before the Government here, and now allege that the claim set up by Hayti to the island is worthless on her own showing. The next step probably will be to appropriate the island, as it guards the Windward Passage, and stands sentinel over Hayti, Cuba and Jamaica.

Lincoln's Speech.

The admirable and thoroughly Republican speech of Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to Judge DOUGLAS, published in our last, seemed to require no comment; yet a single remark with reference to the origin and character of this private speech may not be out of place. Although Douglas, who regards slavery as an affair of climate and latitude, is a native of free Vermont; Mr. LINCOLN, who esteems slavery a national evil, and hopes that our Union may one day be *all* free, was born and reared in slaveholding Kentucky. These gentlemen should speak respectively to here "received their prejudices" founded in early impressions. We shall watch with interest the progress of the canvass.—*New York Tribune, July 14.*

A Card by Lieutenant Ambrose.

POLICE STATION No. 1, CHICAGO, July 17, 1858.

To the Hon. John. C. Haines, Mayor:

DEAR SIR:—Some days since, a charge was made in certain morning papers, that I had been guilty of improper familiarities with females at the house of Mrs. Hubbel. The time, place, and name of the person upon whose authority the charge was made, were all given. I then stated to you that the charge was false. Such steps were taken to ascertain its truth as were deemed advisable by your Honor. Two of the persons who were present at the time and place stated that no such or any other familiarities occurred at the time and place mentioned, or at any other in their presence, and voluntarily made affidavit of the truth of their statements. Mr. Keeler, I have been informed, refused to make an affidavit of the truth of the statements in the morning papers, stating that he could not and would not state under oath that he saw me in the position described in the article to which I have alluded. I was satisfied with the result. I had no reason to believe that all who had inquired or should inquire as to the truth of the accusation, would arrive at the same conclusion—my innocence. Yesterday, however, the same charge, substantially, was republished in the *Times* and *Union*, sustained by the affidavit of *Cyrus Keeler*. The accusation is now put in distinct terms, and is as false as it was before.

The duties I owe my family, my friends and myself demand an investigation of its truth. That investigation shall be had. So soon as I determined what course to pursue with these libellers, it became proper that I should resign my position as an officer.

I will meet those who have acted together to ruin my character, as a private citizen; and when the truth of this matter shall be fully known, I believe that a character of fifty years' growth will be found uninjured by these malicious libellers.

I respectfully resign the office of 2d Lieutenant of Police. Very truly yours,

D. E. AMBROSE.

Douglas and the Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is delighted with Douglas' Chicago speech. It regards it as a return to the Democratic fold. The pro-slavery avowals in that speech please this old negro-breeding organ most hugely. We ask Republicans to read the following extract from the *Enquirer*'s elaborate commendation of our Senator's harangue:

"At the first breath, the unjust imputation of any toleration of Black Republicanism is scattered to the winds. He assumes at once the responsibility of *indorsing and defending the Dred Scott decision*, thus throwing the gauntlet at the feet of the minions of fanaticism. This is the man whom some of our disunion cotemporaries still persist in taxing with Black Republican affiliation. We predict the best of these violent assailants will, ere long, retract every hasty expression hitherto employed against the man who is fighting so ardently the battle of the constitutional rights of the South, on Northern soil. Already we hear it suggested that *some of the ultraists are gravely considering the propriety of putting Mr. Douglas' name before the country as the Democratic nomination at Charleston.* If the threatened discord in our ranks shall eventuate in bringing back this other political hero, it may be the work of the importance of the Union, under the leadership of such a man as Mr. Douglas, we will at least be enabled to extract much good out of the transient evils incident to the Kansas imbroglio."

Horrible Accident.

[Correspondence of the Ouquawka Recetator.]

DALLAS, July 7, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Mr. J. B. Barr, on of the best farmers of the North Prairie, the garden spot of the State, was thrown from a reaping machine yesterday, falling in front of the fingers and sickle, when the horses ran off and dragged him over a hundred yards, literally cutting him to pieces. Late last evening he was living, but there is no hope of his recovery. When first picked up he spoke to his son, saying, "I am killed"—the only words he had uttered.

☞ Mrs. G. M. Sherman, who was severely injured by a fire-rocket at Michigan City on the evening of the 3d inst., died after nine days of intense suffering from the wound.

THE CITY.

BURGLARY.—The larger beer cellar, on the corner of Randolph and LaSalle street, was entered night before last, and the entrance effected by breaking open the back door. Nothing was taken, amounting to some $12 or $15. This with a revolver, comprised the booty of the burglars. They entered by removing the glass of one of the doors.

BOY DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon, a fine boy, about nine or ten years of age, named Welch, was playing along the dock on the west side of the river, near Jackson street, and fell into the river. No assistance being at hand, he sank and was drowned. About two hours afterwards his body was recovered. His parents reside on Jefferson street near the corner of Jackson.

A PARTICULAR FOOLISH.—Glancing over the back files of the Chicago Daily *Tribune*, we find mention made, under date of August 12th, 1847, that "Thirlow Weed predicts that in *ten years*' Chicago will contain more inhabitants than Albany." The ten years have come, and gone a twelve month since, and, in sporting phrase, our city has "seen" Albany that and "gone" 30,000 better.

MARINE ACCIDENT.—As Edward McDonnell and his two sons were returning in a boat from a pleasure excursion to Lake View, on Thursday evening, their boat, owing to the mismanagement of their skipper, was run afoul of the tug McQueen, and had a narrow escape from being run under. Luckily, Capt. Fitzgerald discovered them in time, and succeeded in checking the speed of his tug, thus saving our old friend and his boys from serious consequences.

☞ We learn from our St. Louis exchanges that a melancholy German, named Gabriel Blatz, arrived in Illinoistown on Wednesday last, from Chicago, with a family of five children. One of his sons, aged seven years, in attempting to jump on board the ferry boat, overrated his agility, fell in the water and was drowned. The father sprang to his rescue, but was caught between the ferry boat and wharf boat and was awfully crushed.

SHOT THEM.—A day or two since, says the Milwaukee *News*, a Portage County, Ohio man, took passage from Cleveland, recently, on the Mendota, Capt. Spence, for Milwaukee. At this port he went ashore, leaving his overcoat hanging up in the state room. A farmer, who shared the state room with him, succeeded in the coat, and, on arriving at Chicago made off with it. The owner telegraphed Capt. Spencer at Chicago, who watched the trains leaving the depot, until the farmer appeared, when he surrendered the unlawfully obtained property.

DISGRACEFUL AFFRAY.—A disgraceful fight came off about 7 o'clock Saturday evening in a bottling establishment, in the basement of No. 70 Washington street (Portland Block). The property in the establishment belonged to one Buell, but had been seized on an attachment by the Sheriff and placed in the custody of one Miller. Miller's statement of the affair is: that Buell came to the cellar intoxicated, and made an assault on a person who was temporarily in charge of the property. A fight with fists, bottles, furniture, &c., was the natural consequence. Both the principals in the affray were bedaubed with blood from head to foot, and a third party who assumed to interfere was pretty roughly handled. Two policemen made their appearance early in the progress of the quarrel, and seemed very loth to mix in, despite the solicitations of a number of respectable bystanders. They finally mustered the courage to arrest both the combatants, whom they conveyed to the lock-up.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AND NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A young man named James Brown had a narrow escape from drowning in the lake of this city, on Friday afternoon, under the following circumstances. He had been rowing in the basin, within the breakwater, in one of the skeleton craft now becoming common among fancy oarsman, and had finally passed out into the lake, and had made out nearly half a mile from the lighthouse on the pier-head, when his craft suddenly foundered or capsized from some cause, and he was thrown into the water. He tried to lay hold of the boat, which was kept afloat by the air-chambers, but she had become partially filled with water, and without motion of the feet to keep him afloat. He was for a time in imminent peril and sank twice, but but that succor arrived in time would have perished. The Captain of the tug McQueen, off the mouth of the river, happening to notice the accident, went to Mr. Brown's relief, and rescued him much exhausted.

GERMAN CHILDREN.—A deputation from this city recently visited Leipsic for the purpose of obtaining the most correct information as to the best mode of education pursued there, with the intention of taking measures, by the selection of properly qualified teachers and otherwise, to follow the same course with children of German extraction in Chicago. The members of this deputation have expressed themselves as highly satisfied with all that they had learned on this interesting occasion, and great benefits to German children in America may be expected to flow from this most judicious proceeding.

ANXIOUS PARENTS.—James Brown, a very worthy man, residing in the North Division, on Mohawk street near North Avenue, called upon us yesterday in great anxiety in behalf of a daughter, Sarah Brown, a girl of fourteen years, who has been absent from her home nearly a week, with no tidings as to her whereabouts. She left her home at a late hour of the evening in a fit of ill-humor, and has not since been heard from. Any information of her whereabouts may be left at the Coal Yard of Alfred Smith & Co., on the river below the Lake House.

☞ Messrs. Edwards & Balcom of this city sold a few days since 200,000 feet of lumber, to be used in the extension of the capitol buildings at Madison, Wisconsin. The lumber was shipped to Milwaukee on the brig Robert Burns, whence it will be taken by railroad to Madison.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—The second match of the season between the members of the Audubon Club, came off at the toll-gate house on Wednesday, the winning party killing twenty nine out of thirty-six "double birds," when the sport was interrupted by the rain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND, JUDGE.—*Military Tract Land Litigation.*—This Court is now occupied with a peculiar and very numerous class of land cases, involving a great amount of property in that part of this State known as the "Military Tract." Its history is briefly as follows:

A tract of land lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, very much resembling a bent wedge in shape, and including about fourteen counties, now among the richest and most populous in the State, among which are Adams, Hancock, Henderson, Peoria, M'Donough, &c., was granted by two acts of Congress to the soldiers of the United States. The first of these acts, which passed in 1812, granted 160 acres to each soldier, and a subsequent grant extended the quantum to a half section. The land thus appropriated was divided by lot among the soldiers, and the patents issued to them entitling the holders of scrip to the finest and most fertile land in Illinois were disposed of in this way. The soldiers did nothing with the land, most of them selling their titles for a trifle to speculators residing in the Eastern States, while the land remained unoccupied year after year. After the organization of the State Government in 1818, the State began to sell these lands for taxes, and for a considerable period, the principal part of the revenue of the State was derived from this source. The greater portion of these lands thus went into the possession of parties who held them under these tax titles. The grantees of the soldiers, who were the original patentees, brought suits of ejectment for their lands. Of course, a vast amount of tedious and expensive litigation was the result. A strong but unsuccessful effort was made to sustain the tax titles, and now the principal reliance of the defendants is, not so much upon the tax titles, as upon certain limitation laws of this State. A considerable number of these cases were tried last week, and a much larger number are still waiting for trial.

As the plaintiffs in all these suits are non-residents of the State of Illinois, the whole of this local and peculiar litigation falls within the jurisdiction of Judge Drummond's Court; and it has had the remarkable effect of making the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, a species of land court for the northern counties of the Military Tract. For days, hardly a single Chicago lawyer appears before a jury in this dignified tribunal; but a few men long experience has made perfectly conversant with the law of real estate, ably represent the bar of Peoria, Springfield, Quincy, and other sections of the country posing the Military Tract. Prominent among them and engaged in about fifty of these cases, is Hon. O. H. Browning, widely known as a popular orator, as well as a profound lawyer. Archibald Williams, now grown gray in land litigation, still works with unabated ardor. Judge Wead, Judge Purple, Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. Balance and a few others, are mostly employed, and appear by turns, as one case after another is disposed of.

The case of *Silas T. Green vs. Frederick Davidson*, ejectment from Henderson County, was on trial Friday and Saturday. The plaintiff claimed title from the patentee through the will of Richard Smith. The defendant denied the right to recover, on the ground that Smith's will was not properly authenticated under the laws of Illinois, and did not devise the fee to the party from whom Green claims, but merely passed a life estate to the grantors of the plaintiff. He also defended under the limitation law of 1859, and claims color of title and payment of taxes for seven years, and that the patentee granted the land before the patent was issued, which was forbidden by the act of Congress. The trial will probably conclude to-day. For plaintiff, Williams; for defendant, Browning and Grimshaw.

The Criminal Court was at work Saturday, and quite a number of unimportant cases were tried.

COOK CO. COURT COMMON PLEAS—HON. JOHN M. WILSON, JUDGE.—This Court, sitting in Chambers, adjourned on Friday until the September term.

On the same day the case of the City of Chicago, on motion to confirm warrant No. 306, for incadamizing Canal street, was decided. The decision involved some points of general interest, and similar to those in the case of Trabue vs. Wilder, decided in the Circuit Court on Thursday.

The assessment was opposed on the ground: 1st, That, contrary to the city charter, it exceeded three per cent. 2d, That it was based on an estimate by the City Superintendent of Public Works, and included various items for surveying, engineering, etc.

It was decided by the Court:

1. That the parties cannot show by testimony *aliunde*, by introducing other assessment rolls, that the assessment in question exceeded three per cent upon the value of the property.

2. That the Commissioners appointed to levy assessments are vested with large discretion, and can put such rates upon the property as in their judgment is equal and property, and cannot be controlled by either a court of law or equity. Furthermore, that the Court cannot inquire into anything outside of the assessment roll; and that, notwithstanding the Superintendent of Public Works may give his *opinion* by way of *estimating* the cost of any work, yet his opinion does no. overs the Commissioners, and their conduct cannot be inquired into by the Court except in case of fraud.

Also, that where parties do not make any objections to the confirmation of an assessment by the Common Council, and do not take any appeal within the time required by statute, to the Circuit Court or the Court of Common Pleas, they are stopped from raising any objections pertaining to the irregularity of the proceedings, as will have no relief either at law or in equity.

James Clapp, assignee of J. S. Wright v. R. R. Swift et. al.—In Chancery.—This was a bill filed in June, to enjoin the sale of a lot on the corner of Madison street and Michigan Avenue, under a trust deed given by Wright and wife, in May, 1857, to George Seoville, as trustee, to secure the payment of fifteen notes for $2,000 each, amounting to $30,000, made and endorsed by Wright, and negotiated with Swift, Bro. & Johnston.

The bill alleged that Wright sold the notes to Swift & Co. at a discount of 18 per cent. per annum from their face, they having nine months to run from May 5, and that the holders of the notes purchased them from Swift with knowledge of the usury. It is also alleged that an offer was made to pay the holders of the notes the amount actually advanced to Wright by Swift & Co. at the time of the sale of the notes to them; and that the complainant Clapp, Wright's assignee, had not been able to raise enough money from his estate to pay the amount of these notes and the interest on them; and prayed an injunction, which was granted in the latter part of June last.

The answer admitted the usury between Wright and Swift & Co., but denied all knowledge of it by the holders of the notes, and alleged that they purchased them for valuable consideration before maturity, and without notice of the usury between Wright and Swift & Co.

A motion to dissolve the injunction was made and argued on Friday.

The counsel for complainant contended that under the statute relating to interest, the contract is absolutely void, to the extent of the whole interest taken, where the interest is usurious; and that a *bona fide* holder of such paper taking it before maturity without notice is not protected; but that to the extent of the whole interest taken the contract is void, no matter into whose hands the paper may have come: that the term "forfeiture" in the statute avoids the contract to the extent of the usury, and it is only necessary for the borrower to tender the amount actually received by him to enable him to maintain such a proceeding as the one before the court.

The counsel for defendants contended that under our statute the contract, however usurious, is not void to any extent, as between an innocent purchaser of the paper, without notice before maturity, and the maker of the paper; that though, between the lender and the borrower, there is a forfeiture of the whole interest taken, where the statute is pleaded, yet the statute authorizes distinctly a *recovery of a judgment* for part of the debt; and therefore the contract is not of itself void; and the illegality of the consideration cannot be pleaded by the maker of the note in an action brought against him by the indorsee who has received it before maturity without notice; that if the entire contract were void the complainant was entitled to no relief in a court of equity; that to enable the borrower to obtain relief in equity against a usurious contract, he must tender or pay in court the whole amount received by him together with the legal interest upon it from the time he received it. These were the principal points urged.

The court in deciding the question, unequivocall repudiated the construction of the usury laws of this State urged by the complainant's counsel, which is a novel one, and held that the statute could not be pleaded by the borrower against a third party, who, without any knowledge of the usury, should become the purchaser of the paper before its maturity for a valuable consideration; and that there was no sufficient tender alleged in the bill to entitle the complainant to the relief prayed. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed for want of equity.

Scates, Jewett, McAllister and Peabody for complainant; Clarkson and Tree for defendants.

POLICE.

The list on Saturday was a short and not a very merry one.

Joseph Bradshaw was fined $5 for being drunk.

Wm. Ryan was sent to Bridewell for one month for drunkenness and vagrancy.

John Rogers without the "nine children and one at the breast" was sent to Bridewell on a similar charge.

Mary Gleason and Mary Riley were fined $10 each for fighting.

William Vocke was fined $5 for fighting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WABASH AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The sale of pews will take place on this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock at the church. Those interested will please attend.

CURRATIVE OF MAGNESIA.—One of the most effectual remedies for sick head-ache, &c., ever discovered. For sale at Kellock's new drug store, corner of State and Washington streets.

GAS.—Those who prefer to manufacture and enjoy their own gas, and find it purer, better and cheaper, will do well to look to Messrs. Boecher & Powell, No. 74 State street, and see how it is done.

☞ Osband, under the Tremont, has New York dailies of Saturday, Chicago Press and Tribune, Godey, Graham and Peterson for August, and everything in the newspaper line any one may wish for. Give him a call.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association will meet at their rooms, No. 205 Randolph street this evening, at eight o'clock. An address is expected from Rev. Dr. Perrin, of New York city.

All young men are cordially invited to attend.

D. W. PETTINGILL, Rec. Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the members of Chicago Board of Trade on Monday, July 19th, 1858, at 12 M., to take into consideration the propriety of repealing the order of the new system of Grain Inspection, requiring the publication of the quality and quality of daily shipments.

W. W. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.—Dr. Underwood, who has recently established himself in our city, is gaining for himself a reputation in the curing of disease of eyes. His office is 78 South Clark street, a few doors from Randolph, where he can be consulted and some of the Doctor's patients whose eye sight has been restored under his treatment. Some who were afflicted with total blindness for years, have been made to see. We mention in case of Mr. Hall, a resident of the North Side, who on the 29th of June last, was led to the Doctor's office to sight having been effected three years, and who took a passenger boat the same night.

☞ NORTH'S THEATRE.—Aladdin will be produced but a few nights during the present week, and those who have not seen it, should be on hand to secure tickets and seats. The bringing out and running of the splendid spectacle of Aladdin, by Messrs. North and Mr. Hanchett has hardly been compensated for his enterprise, his spirit, notwithstanding the audiences have been large and select. We therefore trust that during the few remaining nights of the engagement, the tickets and nerve of, and ample testimonials displayed towards the manager by full houses. The new piece is to succeed Aladdin in its course of elaborate preparation, and the utmost care and attention is rendered in its every particular. The date of its first presentation will be duly announced.

A CARD OF INVITATION.—MADAM—Having learned that you are at present in our midst on your way east, we take the liberty to request you to favor our citizens with one or more of your highly intellectual entertainments previous to departure, hoping that you will so favor us, we remain yours respectfully.

John C. Haines, R. S. Wilson.
Wm. B. Ogden, Wm. B. Egan.
J. S. Rich, John W. Maull,
James C. Grigg, Richard Kinzie,
Edward G. Asay, Richard T. Merrick,
T. B. Bryan, Hiram Rose,
D. D. Locke, Hector Havens,
Thomas Richmond, S. C. Greer.
C. V. Dyer, and others.

To MRS. MACREADY.
Chicago, July 15, 1858.

RICHMOND HOUSE, July 16, 1858.

To HENS. John C. Haines, R. S. Wilson, Wm. B. Egan, and others:—

GENTLEMEN—It gives me much pleasure to comply with the desire manifested in your note of the 15th inst., to give one of my dramatic readings previous to my departure for Europe. In accordance with your wish I have selected Tuesday evening the 20th inst. for that purpose.

Very truly yours,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

DIED.

On the 12th inst. at Mackinac, J. MURDOCK, of this city.

E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG'S

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

THIS WORK, WHICH HAS LATELY commenced its issue, is most confidently recommended to the public as one of the most safe and reliable BANK NOTE REPORTERS published. It will be issued on the 10th and 25th of each month, and will contain a record of all valuable information for all classes of people. Its quotations will be reliable, and it will be its aim to earn the public against all doubtful Banks, and their efforts to force their issues upon the public shall be at all times fully opposed. All Banks quoted with a star (*), should be handled with care, or not at all.

THE REPORTER will also contain full descriptions of the latest counterfeits, a reliable commercial article, quotations of the value of foreign specie, lead warrants, &c., &c.

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Monthly.....1.00

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Full Particulars of the Ocean Telegraph Accident.

BOSTON, July 17.—The *Courier* of this morning publishes the following statement from Mr. John A. Richards, mate of the ship Alice Monroe. The A. M. experienced almost constantly southerly gales, and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. On the morning of the 27th ult., about eight o'clock, saw the frigate Niagara lying to in latitude 52–30, longitude 39–15, and was shortly boarded by a boat from her containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, and a Lieut. of the Niagara. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm.

Mr. Field and the Lieutenant desired Captain Cummings to take certain letters and papers relating to the telegraph expedition to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the Alice Monroe, during the hour or more they remained on board of her. They also communicated to Capt. Cummings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the past fortnight. They stated that both vessels, the Niagara and Agamemnon, experienced the most violent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as latitude 54, much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations for several days. The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storms. The Agamemnon, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time the commander of the Agamemnon informed the 1st officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining; but the storm subsided at last, and the Agamemnon rode out the gale.

A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose at the cove which held the cable in its position on the gun deck. The cable got adrift and was pitched about the deck, undoubtedly much to its damage. Two hundred tons of coal also got adrift on the same deck and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one having an arm and the other a leg broken.

The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th a connection was effected, the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours detention another splice was made, and the steamers started, the Agamemnon and her consort for Ireland, and the Niagara and her consort for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about 60 miles from shore, when, just as the electrician on board the Niagara discovered that the current was broken; this was at half-past twelve o'clock A. M.

The Niagara was immediately hove about and had already reached the mid-ocean rendezvous, where, at 8 o'clock, she was first seen by the Alice Monroe.

It was believed on board the Niagara that the cause of the second break was a kink in the Agamemnon, caused by its disgrangement during the gale on the 17th of this month, previously. Nothing was said to Mr. Richards about the working of the new brakes; probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

The Alice Monroe parted from the Niagara shortly after noon of the 27th and had lost sight of her about four o'clock. The Agamemnon had then got a long way on her course, and it was hoped that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day, but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th.

Two days subsequently the weather was quite calm and favorable, but after that there was another succession of heavy southerly gales, and the weather continued boisterous as reported by the Alice Monroe, was exceedingly rough.

Important from New York.

NEW YORK, July 18th.—The steamship Australia arrived early this morning from Hamburg via Southampton, bringing London papers of July 4th; has nearly 460 passengers; reports heavy westerly gales and fog. The entire passage saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

A dispatch from Washington says a special messenger left Thursday for Mexico, to Minister Forsyth, approving his suspension of diplomatic intercourse and directing the withdrawal of the legation and his return home.

Later advices from Fort Jarvis state that Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Tioga, are so badly injured it is feared they will die.

Rev. Edmund B. Palmer, of Boston, it is also thought will die.

John E. White, of this city, is also lying in a critical condition.

A private dispatch from New Orleans, dated yesterday, says Gen. Quitman lies at the point of death at Natchez. His wife is also very ill.

The Austria brings no news later than the morning edition of Saturday's *Times*. No news in addition to that telegraphed from Halifax.

The jury on the disputed bank account, rendered a verdict exonerating the Company from all blame. The evidence before the jury showed that the train was running about 25 or 30 miles an hour—not so fast as usual. The track was in good condition and on a straight line.

The injured are all very comfortable to-day, and many are leaving for their homes.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth, K. T.

BOONVILLE, July 17.—A fire broke out about midnight on the 14th, which at one time threatened the destruction of the densest portion of the city. It originated in the green room of the Union Theatre, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The following buildings principally included in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets, were destroyed, viz.: Loss under estimated at $100,000, on which there is but trifling insurance. There is no fire apparatus or organization in the city, and the progress of the conflagration was providentially arrested by a lull of wind and a copious fall of rain. A general panic was manifested at the breaking out of the fire, but the citizens afterwards worked energetically. The fire was got under control at 4 o'clock A. M.

One hundred and fifty recruits from Carlisle Barracks destined for the regiment of mounted rifles in New Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They go forward forthwith.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following named officers are ordered to proceed to Utah Territory, and report to Gen. Clark, Major Carleton, and Lieut. R. Johnson of the Dragoons, Capts. Muller, English and Underwood, Lieuts. Bissell, Woods, Pettibone and Bonneau, of the Infantry, and Lieut. Ayres, of the Artillery. They will leave with the reinforcements from New York. The steamer Wilson has arrived here. It is true, as reported, that Minister Forsyth has been instructed to withdraw the legation in Mexico and return home. Mr. Henry of the army was bearer of despatches to him.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamers City of Washington, for Liverpool, and Fresno, for Bremen, sailed from here about noon to-day, with a large number of passengers.

The U. S. store ship Supply sailed from Rio Janeiro, June 8th, for New York.

QUEBEC July 17.—The Anglo Saxon sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning with 92 cabin and 388 steerage passengers.

An Important Decision.

DETROIT, July 17.—An important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the American Transportation Company against Moore, Foote & Co., wholesale grocers of this city. Judge Campbell delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court, holding that lake navigation is not inland within the meaning of the act of Congress of 1857, exempting ship owners, etc., from liability for losses by fire happening without their default.

Ring Girls Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Five girls belonging to the House of Mercy were drowned last night in the North River, at the foot of 36th street. They had gone into the river to bathe, and were walking out together from the shore with their hands joined, when they suddenly got beyond their depth, lost their footing, and were swept away. Their names are Assariah Van Gilder, aged 14; Ellen Smith, 15; Hannah H. Bryan, 16; Margaret Smith, 16, and Louisa Ever, 19.

National Convention of Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer.
JAMES MILLER,
OF MCLEAN COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF WORAN COUNTY.

The Next Kansas Election.

The people of Kansas are to vote upon the English proposition on the 2d of August, prox. Our accounts from that territory lead us to infer that not more than one thousand votes will be cast in favor of the Constitution, unless the Blue Lodges of Missouri should again invade the Territory, and drive the citizens from the polls. This is not anticipated, inasmuch as it is believed the pro-slavery ruffians are afraid to risk their precious carcases in such a foray. Lecompton will be voted down, if the Republicans of Kansas do their duty. There is reason to fear that some of them will fail to vote through consciousness of their party strength, while others will not vote because they have once before voted down the accursed instrument, and they believe the federal government has no right to put them to the necessity of doing it again. We trust our friends in Kansas will neither neglect their duty through sluggishness, nor be deterred from performing it by any half-splitting metaphysics. The Republicans in the States expect those to whom they have freely contributed their money and their sympathy to preserve them from the practical workings of "popular sovereignty," and against the machinations of the Federal Administration backed by the National Democracy, to vote down the English proposition by an overwhelming majority. No less a rebuke than this will be satisfactory. A mere *majority* against it would be almost tantamount to a Democratic triumph in favor of it. Every man must vote, and the polls must be effectually guarded against the frauds of pro-slavery stipendiaries. We have no hesitation in saying to our Kansas friends that a continuance of sympathy in their behalf, in the Free States, is conditional upon the manner in which they meet the emergency which is now upon them. We trust there will be no faltering—no half way policy—no untimely metaphysics to mystify men as to their duty —but that every genuine Free State man in Kansas will constitute himself into a committee of one to prevent fraudulent voting, and to see that every Free State voter is out on election day. Free State citizens of Kansas, who are absent from the Territory, should make their arrangements to get home in time to vote. We want such an overwhelming triumph as shall prevent any subsequent effort to enslave the people of Kansas in the name of popular sovereignty. Will our friends of that Territory do their duty as men deserving of the rights which have been so wrongfully withheld from them, and for which they have heretofore so gallantly struggled and suffered?

Jews in Parliament.

The vexed question of Jewish disabilities was substantially settled in the British House of Commons on the 1st instant. Lord Derby, feeling that he could not longer stem the tide of liberal popular sentiment, receded from his opposition to the bill to allow Jews to sit in Parliament without subscribing the established formula on taking the oath of office, "on the true faith of a Christian." The bill gives the House of Commons the power to omit these words from the oath in the case of Jewish members. The decided vote by which the bill was ordered to a second reading—143 to 92—shows that there was no alternative for Lord Derby but to yield as he did, or suffer a defeat that would have compelled his resignation. There will probably be a determined opposition to the bill on the part of the Lords spiritual, but it will pass in the end.

The protracted discussion of the question of Jewish disabilities is so enlightened a body as the English Parliament is one of the singular anomalies of our civilization. The tragedy of the Dark Ages laps over and shades the boasted light and liberality of the Nineteenth Century. Always the last thing to die in an effete order of society, it dies hard, but die it must. The sons of Israel have passed through a most trying ordeal, and it must be said to their credit that they have "conquered the prejudices" of the world by the sheer force of capacity, character, and genius. As a race, they are indomitable—not to be crushed—surviving every possible accumulation of continuously and disaster. And they have not merely lived, but in these last times they have flowered out in such grand and beautiful proportions as to enforce the world's admiration. The world cannot afford longer to despise a people that has given it a Beethoven, a Mendelssohn, a Rachel, in the highest region of art; a family of Rothschilds on 'Change; the elder and the younger Disraeli in literature and legislation, to say nothing of honorable but less noted representatives in the fields of thought and action in every civilized country in the world.

In the case of England, however, it must be stated to the credit of its people that they are in advance of their legislators in liberality towards the Jews. The ancient prejudice is scarcely perceptible in the general intercourse of society, and its existence in Parliament is more directly related to a Church-and-State system of government, in whose monopolies and privileges the ruling classes are jealously interested, than to zeal for the Christian religion.

An Expected Collision.

Among the items of news soon to be expected from the Pacific coast, will be one announcing serious disputes between the American miners now pouring into the newly discovered diggins on Frazer's River, and the Hudson Bay Company. The latter, under a royal charter, bears about the same relation to all the country West of the Canadas, and above 49 deg., that the East India Company does to the immense possessions which it governs. Its officers are absolute each within his sphere, and are unaccustomed to the refractory spirits with whom they will now be brought in contact. With four at $100 per barrel, and all other articles of food in like proportion, it will not be possible for the Company to maintain the monopoly which it now has; and as soon as the number of miners will justify the act, we may look for an outbreak that will send the tax-gatherers and monopolists tramping out of the diggings in double quick time. Our people are wholly unaccustomed to the payment of licenses for the priviledge of going where business calls, they have been taught that they might buy in any market in which they can purchase the cheapest, and life in California has been disrespect, which they will not care to conceal, for paper titles to unoccupied empires.

The Interest Question in Minnesota.

On the 15th the Minnesota Assembly passed a bill fixing the rate of interest at 12 per cent. per annum. Anything over this will be a violation of law. All contracts must come under this 12 per cent rate. The *legal* interest, or interest where no stipulation is made as to the rate to be charged, can draw only 7 per cent. It is thought the Senate will propose a higher rate—say 18 per cent.

Gov. Denver—Has not yet Resigned.

(Special Dispatch to the *New York Times.*)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The report that General Denver had resigned the Governorship of Kansas is wholly without foundation. But should he hereafter desire to return to the Indian Bureau, he will be accommodated. For the present he will remain at his post, where he has won such universal satisfaction. His temporary absence at this time was certainly a bad stroke of policy. He should have remained at his post, and exerted his influence in the Territory to bring out a full vote of the people and secure a free and fair expression of public sentiment. There can be no sufficient reason for his leaving Kansas just at this crisis, and such is the opinion of Mr. Buchanan, General Denver, however, expects to return to the Territory in time to be present at the August elections.

☞ The Kentuck papers have very sensibly adopted the safe opposition pole system by which astronomer prophesies one fire and at the same time he points to the pole.

A Word to the Chicago Times.

As Mr. LINCOLN replied to the tipsy individual who was putting questions to him which had quite as much bearing on the subject in hand as they had on the theology of ancient Nineveh, we reply to the Chicago *Times*: "You don't know what you are talking about; I am willing to answer any person who asks an *intelligent* question." We hold that no man who knows what he is talking about, will say that Mr. LINCOLN declared or intended to submit to the Dred Scott decision," and in the same breath, that he declared he would submit to it—particularly as Mr. LINCOLN said neither of those things. We think too that no man who can write his own name will say that if Mr. LINCOLN does not *resist* the Dred Scott decision, (which, if it means anything, implies the forcible liberation of Dred Scott and his family,) he is necessarily debarred from prohibiting slavery in the territories, or being in favor of such prohibition. We think in the same way that no reasoning creature will assert if we are opposed to lynching an incendiary who has slipped through the meshes of the law, that we are of course opposed to having any more incendiaries caught, or opposed to having any more houses built which can possibly be set on fire. Very naturally a person who could make these sagacious inferences would triumphantly ask "How can you possibly assist in building up a city and in preserving social order?"

This is precisely the nature of the question which the *Times* flourishes at us in its Saturday's issue, and hence we say to it we are prepared to answer anybody who is equal to the task of putting an *intelligent question*.

TRIPOD.

The Chicago *Times* has a spread eagle description of the Joliet performance, of which the most striking event is the gratulation tendered by a Will County Democrat. According to the *Times*, this Pro-Slavery veteran rushed up to Mr. Douglas shook him by the hand, and turning around exclaimed, "By G—, that did me good;" an eminently forcible and fit definition. Of course the parties "lickered" immediately.

Free Love Developments at Berlin Heights, O.—Strange Suicide Contemplated Exodus to the South Pacific.

The *Age of Freedom*, the organ of Free-Lovers at Berlin Heights, publishes the subjoined letter, written by Charles Latcha, one of the fraternity, a young man aged about nineteen, just before his recent suicide. Free-Love and spiritualism proved too much for his poor crazed brain, and he took the "leap in the dark" to end his misery:

TO THE BERLIN SOCIALISTS—VALEDICTORY.

Justice demands that I should give you my experience before taking my final leave of you. And I will give it as brief as possible, as well as I can.

I was the only child of an ill-mated pair. They were Orthodox, though not very strict; they were what were called "good, respectable folks." Neither of them were uncommonly developed in the intellectual. They were just the other from first to last," mother tells me. It must have been a very MUDD love. Three years after father was born, I was born—a puny little thing with an angular brain. But in the eyes of my parents I was, of course, a little angel, a young God. One year after my birth my father died, and I was left in care of my mother and grandmother, who kept house together. My grandmother was a Presbyterian Church member, lived up to God's laws as revealed through the Bible, as well as she could. Looking back to the time when I was but four or five years old, I remember a deep, melancholy feeling that would come over me in this family. This feeling was my natural condition. I experienced a little interval of happiness now and then. I was not like other children. I did not play. I was unhappy. My mother taught school and I went to her school when I was five years old. She petted me, humored me, let me have my own way almost always. Sometimes grandmother interfered, and remonstrated with mother, and talked seriously to me. Mother and grandmother were very kind to each other. All, in short, I was spoiled.

Grandmother died when I was thirteen years old; then the housekeeping broke up, and I was apprenticed to a printer to learn the art of printing.

After working at printing nearly a year an uncle came and took mother and I with him to Michigan, and I started there a while, and then moved to another place, and then to another, and finally to Iowa, where we lived three years. At nearly every place we lived I got employment in a printing office.

I became a Free Lover while in Iowa through the medium of N. Sholes's Monthly. Then through *The Social Revolutionist* I heard of BERTH. I came to Berlin and found it was my home; I had expected the same.

Well, I have been happier since I have come to Berlin than I ever was anywhere else, and then my Soul has not found another with which to rest—my heart, no home.

In my younger days I was self-conceited, owing to false training; but since coming to Berlin I have come to a truer knowledge of myself, and discovered that I am a poor, miserable specimen of humanity, and that has aided greatly in helping to brush my aspiring soul. I possess awful aspiration—I want to be good, wise angel, but, with my miserable organization I can never be even respectable.

When I was miserably existing in the world, and looking to Berlin, I thought, "in Berlin I will be happy there. I will find here a home, and free men and women, and I will be happy." And I have found the Berlin Socialists as brave and free as I expected as far as they discovered that no earthly, outside conditions can make me happy. I relied myself from the world, to save myself; BUT I CANNOT BE SAVED! and now, as a LAST WORD—FAREWELL!

And none of you will say I did wrong. You will say, "It is well." Yes, on the contrary, it would be wrong for me to stay here, a burden to myself and those around me. I am of no account. Let me die, die, die!

You have all been good to me, and I have meant to be good to all. If I have been good to any one, I ask forgiveness. And my persecutors I forgive, and those who have slandered me, I forgive; I forgive all. I believe in Necessity.

There are but few of you but will be surprised at my final act; you thought I was happy. And I was happy for years. But wrong causes others unhappiness. I kept my misery inside, at times how it burned! Once, one of you said to me: "You look as though you were in pain." I turned away, thinking nothing was the matter with me. But there was something the matter with me; I was in pain. There ALWAYS was something the matter with me!

And here I enter my protest against and utter my curse upon Marriage! And I curse Religion! And I curse "God," the Father-Monster!

And I curse Nature, for sending forth from the depths of my sympathising heart: DO NOT BRING CHILDREN INTO EXISTENCE, TO SUFFER! If you cannot parent a healthy, happy child—if you do not grow true and noble in this—refrain, O, refrain!

YOU WILL BE HAPPIER WITHOUT ME. And the chairs upon which I sat, and the rooms I lingered in, and the things I touched, will be free from my blighting magnetism; and thus you will be happier! And the spears of grass which I trend upon and sicken will gain new strength and a happier life when I am gone!

Most of you will only think of me as having "passed on" to a happier sphere; but I see no existence beyond, and think I know what Death will be to me; and I welcome the great fate of annihilation with the Universe has in store for its abnormal child! I die—as I have lived—ALONE! Farewell!

"There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath,
For a time."

CHARLIE.

The same number of the *Age of Freedom* which announces the sad end of "Charlie" contains the programme of what is termed "The Equitable Emigration Association," prefaced with a strange farrago of blasphemous nonsense, but containing the welcome news to the general public that the whole community of Free-Lovers contemplate an early emigration to some one of the South Pacific islands, and have organized an association through which to carry their object into effect. That is just the locality for them. There they can, without the criticism or interference of a bigoted world, fully carry out into practice the charming morality which their system inculcates, and of which the native islanders originally set a faint example. Neither Free-Love nor Mormonism can breath in a civilized, Christian atmosphere. Let both shrink away to the congenial shade of savagedom.

Northern Route to the Pacific.

At the recent meeting at St. Paul to consider the project of opening a route to the Frazer river gold mines, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Jones W. Taylor, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the citizens of Minnesota, in common with the States of the Northwest, are deeply interested in a connection between the northern lakes and the Pacific ocean; and if sectional counsels shall prevail at Washington, excluding the great national highway between Lake Superior and Puget Sound from its equal and just recognition by Congress, then we congratulate the citizens of the late States, that by co-operation with our Canadian brethren, an international route through the valleys of the Red rivers of the North, the Saskatchewan and the Columbia, is not only practicable, but will develop the most valuable portions of the North American continent into powerful and populous States.

Resolved, That the great physical fact will vindicate itself, namely, that the commerce and power of the globe lie north of the fortieth degree of north latitude, and that four-fifths of Europe, with a surrounding area of the Pacific coast of North America, is north of the centre of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the discovery of gold fields on Frazer river, and the probable removal thereto of Saskatchewan District, British Oregon and Vancouver's island, of dominion by the Hudson Bay Company, and the consequent opening of these territories to settlement, are considerations which imperatively demand a far different policy by the government of the United States than has hitherto prevailed.

Resolved, That we ask nothing more for the northern route of a Pacific Railroad than we would grant to the best route of a southern route; but anything less will be a gross injustice, against which the people of Minnesota have a right to protest.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to vote for the postponement of Pacific Railway bills, unless they are just to the great lake route, or at least until the session of 1861 gives the northwest her full voice in the councils of the Union.

☞ The union of the Illinois Central railroad are again running into Cairo. The track is replaced, and temporary accommodation provided.

Douglas at Joliet—Another "Spontaneous Outburst" Collapsed.

JOLIET, July 16, 1858.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

It having been announced in this city yesterday that a *special train* for Springfield on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R., having aboard Judge Douglas, would arrive here at 11 o'clock to-day, we, in company with many other Republicans, directed our steps towards the station.

The approach of the train was announced by the firing of a cannon which was on a platform car attached to the rear end of the train.

On the arrival of the train, Judge Douglas made his appearance and was congratulated by a few friends. We, however, could not discover a particle of enthusiasm in the crowd of perhaps two hundred that surrounded him.

The appearance in our streets of an *organ-grinder* with a monkey to catch the pennies, would call together as large a crowd and create full as much enthusiasm as did the visit of Mr. Douglas to-day.

The train remained at the station about half an hour, to give him time to take his friends by the hand, and to arrange the wires for a grand reception at this place on his return. The entire want of enthusiasm was fully illustrated in the fact, that as the train moved off, Mr. Douglas stood on the platform of the rear car waving his hat to the *multitude (?)* which was the occasion for an *attempt* to give him three cheers. At the first attempt we are confident there must have been a half a dozen faint voices that responded—but not more than this; at the second but two responded, and the third was not insisted on. His friends were chagrined, and Republicans were amused.

The truth is, Douglas' friends are disheartened, and hardly know what to do. The union and harmony which prevail in the Republican ranks, are a source of great trouble to them.

TRIPOD.

The Chicago *Times* has a spread eagle description of the Joliet performance, of which the most striking event is the gratulation tendered by a Will County Democrat. According to the *Times*, this Pro-Slavery veteran rushed up to Mr. Douglas shook him by the hand, and turning around exclaimed, "By G—, that did me good;" an eminently forcible and fit definition. Of course the parties "lickered" immediately.

Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

Letters from the Mississippi.

Over the Dixon Air Line to the Father of Waters—Three Points in the "Great West"—Steamboats and Railways—Grain Shipping—Hotels, Schools and Churches.

FULTON CITY, July 15th, 1858.

A few days since I made a pleasant trip of only six hours' length from Chicago to the Mississippi River at this, the nearest point by forty miles that it is reached by rail. By the Dixon Air-Line, the traveler here strikes the central portion of Iowa. Like all other routes from Chicago, this passes over a lovely country, unsurpassed for beauty, fertility and which we did, although what uneasy for fear the army, when it shall reach the valley, would not properly respect their persons and property. We have assured them that neither their persons nor property would be injured or molested by the army under your command.

We would respectfully suggest, in consequence of a feeling of uneasiness, that you issue a proclamation to the people of Utah, stating that the army under your command would be regarded as a force sent to the territory of peaceable citizens during the sojurn in or the march of your arms through the Territory. Such a proclamation would greatly allay the excitement and fear of the people, and be the cause those who have abandoned their homes to return to their houses and farms.

We have made inquiry about grass, wood, &c., necessary for the subsistence and convenience of your army. We have conversed with Mr. Ficklin fully on this subject, and given him all the information we have, which he will impart to you.

We respectfully suggest that you march to the valley as soon as it is convenient for you to do so.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. MCCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

LETTER FROM THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS TO GEN. JOHNSTON.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR—We have the pleasure of informing you that after a full and free conference with the officers of the Territory, we are informed by them that they will yield obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States; that they will not resist the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah; that they cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties; and that they will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the march through the Territory of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The houses, fields and gardens of the people of this Territory, particularly in and about Salt Lake City, are very insecure. The animals of your army will be compelled to depend for subsistence upon the property if the greatest care should not be observed in the march and in the selection of camps. The people of the Territory have, although unable to raise for the army, when it shall reach the valley, would not properly respect their persons and property. We have assured them that neither their persons nor property would be injured or molested by the army under your command.

We would respectfully suggest, in consequence of a feeling of uneasiness, that you issue a proclamation to the people of Utah, stating that the army under your command would be regarded as a force sent to the territory of peaceable citizens during the sojurn in or the march of your arms through the Territory. Such a proclamation would greatly allay the excitement and fear of the people, and be the cause those who have abandoned their homes to return to their houses and farms.

We have made inquiry about grass, wood, &c., necessary for the subsistence and convenience of your army. We have conversed with Mr. Ficklin fully on this subject, and given him all the information we have, which he will impart to you.

We respectfully suggest that you march to the valley as soon as it is convenient for you to do so.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. MCCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.
Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPLY TO THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP CANNONVILLE, June 14, 1858.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication from Salt Lake City was received to-day. The accomplishment of the object of your mission entirely in accordance with the instructions of the President, the wisdom and forbearance of which you have so ably displayed to the people of the Territory, will, I hope, lead to a just appreciation of their relations to the general government and the establishment of the supremacy of the laws. I learn with surprise that uneasiness is felt by the people as to to the treatment that they may receive from the army. Acting under the twofold obligations of a commander and soldier, I am instructed to comprehend the rights of the people and to be sufficiently mindful of the obligations of our oaths not to disregard the laws which govern us as a military body. A reference to them will show with what jealous care the general government has guarded the rights of citizens against any encroachment. The army has no politics but in execution of the orders of the Department which, from the nature of them, cannot lead to interference with the people in their various pursuits and if objection is presented to the discharge of those duties, there need not be the slightest apprehension that any person whatever will have cause of complaint against it.

The army will continue its march from this position on Thursday, 17th inst., and reach the valley in five days. A desire to encamp beyond the Jordan on the day of arrival is the valley.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General United States army commanding.

To the Hon. L. W. Powell and Major Ben. McCulloch, United States Commissioners to Utah.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, have returned with a proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration and execution of the laws of the federal government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military forces of the government in the execution of their orders. I therefore feel it incumbent upon me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the army their persons and property will be in anywise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocation; and should not protection be needed, that they will find the army always faithful to the obligations of duty, as ready now to assist to protect them as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their government.

ALFRED CUMMING,
Colonel of the Second Cavalry and Brev. Brig. Gen. Com.

Robberies and Assassins in California—Great Excitement—Swift Justice.

The following particulars were brought by the *Star of the West*:

The people of San Luis Obispo county are just now in a state of great excitement, owing to the discovery among them of regularly organized banditti, who for several years past have been engaged in assassinating and robbing whomsoever they suspected of having money or diamonds that could be stolen. The massacre of two Frenchmen, Messrs. Baratin and Borel, on the San Juan Capistrano trail, three miles from San Luis, on the 12th of May, aroused the people of the county, who organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and set about detecting the assassins. Four of them were caught, and summarily executed at different places. They were all native California Spaniards, who, in that part of the State, live mainly by stealing. There are many points, remote from settlements, where are for receiving and storing grain, and I find the community in which I reside well posted in commercial affairs, all being readers of the PRESS and TRIBUNE. They have been to me most courteous, as this class of men have always proved themselves where my acquaintance extends. Their bankers, Messrs. Smith, Root & Co., of the Fulton City Bank, I find equally courteous, and doing a good discount and exchange business. The railroad company have expended some $40,000 in building depots, tracks, floating docks, etc., to facilitate produce business.

The Fulton Mammoth flouring mill of Bradford, Barr & Flack, which with three run of stone grinds 500 barrels per week, and with another run which is to be added, will turn out 750 bbls., is one of the features of this place. There is an abundance of good wheat immediately around it to keep it running. It was erected by Lyman Blake, a large real estate owner here, and prominent business man.

There is probably no other town in the State so well supplied with good hotels as Fulton, in proportion to its size. The "Dement," a large stone hotel costing its owner about $70,000, is the largest in the State, outside of Chicago, and excellently well kept by the present tenant, Mr. Todd; but unfortunately it is too large a city in these hard times, and prospects now are that it will be converted into an institution of learning. A meeting was held a few weeks since to consider the subject of its purchase for that purpose.

Churches are equally abundant; and among them, those of the Presbyterian and Congregationalists are quite large and ornamental. But in educational matters Fulton seems quite aroused—the first, or oldest building in the place is a commodious looking stone house opposite the "Dement," which until very recently was the only school house; but in the last ten months, the Union School House of brick, has been commenced and completed, which is hardly surpassed in the State. A fortnight ago it was formally dedicated, and a flourishing school is in progress therein, with a corps of teachers of which a competent and courteous gentleman, Mr. G. G. Alcord, is principal. For the length of my letter, I would furnish a description of the building, for which O. S. Kinney of this place (late of Cleveland) is the architect. It is of the Norman style, and has some excellencies this side of anything of the kind which has come under my notice. There was a perfect union of effort among the citizens in the erection of this, the greatest ornament of Fulton.

In closing, I would just intimate that one evidence of the good character of this place is that nearly all the business men are regular readers of the PRESS and TRIBUNE. D.

UTAH.

Official Dispatches from the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Johnston to the War Department.

LETTER FROM THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report that we reached this city on the 7th inst. We lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with the chief men of the Mormon people. After the fullest and freest conference with them, we are pleased to state that we have settled the unfortunate difficulties existing between the government of the United States and the people of Utah. We are informed by the people and chief men of the Territory that they will cheerfully yield obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States. They cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. They will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the march through the Territory of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

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Rescue of Japanese Sailors—Six Months at the Mercy of the Waves—Highly Interesting Particulars.

From the Alta California.

The *Alta* of Tuesday made a brief mention of the rescue of twelve Japanese from a rudderless junk, by Captain Winchester, of the ship Caribbean, on her voyage from China to this port. Yesterday, accompanied by Thoro, the Japanese porter of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Van Reed and Capt. Silvey, of Sweny & Baugh's, we paid a visit to Capt. W., who is an old trader between our port and China, his last being his ninth round voyage. The Caribbean laid out at anchorage off Clark's Point, and taking boat at Meigg's wharf, we were soon alongside, and welcomed on deck by Capt. W. himself, who had but just returned from the city with the captain of the Japanese junk—his first visit to an American, and we may say civilized city—which will ever be memorized, from the fact that he had a daguerreotype likeness taken, which he exhibited to us with great pride, although evidently astonished and bewildered as to the means of its accomplishment.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTY.

The Japanese were called upon deck, and received Thoro by bowing, at the same time folding their hands across the abdomen. They are a fine-looking body of men, differing in feature, manner and habit from the Chinese. The majority are possessed of regular features, and several are really fine looking, conspicuous among which are the captain and second mate. The first mate partakes of the Chinese type, while but one of the crew has the almond-shaped eye. They were dressed peculiarly, wearing blue cotton trowsers, *a la Chinois*, while cloth socks, to which sandals of straw are attached by a thong passing between the third and fourth toes and around the ankle; a loose wrapper style of outer dress, with two or three under garments, seemingly of similar shape, folded across the breast, the whole held together by a girdle, which, at the same time, permits the garments to become the repositories of the various articles and essential portables, answering for pockets.

They wear no cues, but the top of the head is cleanly shaven, allowing an outer edge of hair to grow long, which is carefully gathered up over the head in a knot, permitting only the centre of the frontal portion, a continuation of the forehead, to be exposed. Their hair is finer in texture than that of the Chinese, and all their clothing were innocent of a moustache. Capt. W. informed us that they were of very cleanly habits, bathing every morning, and that during the voyage they refused to associate with the Chinese passengers, and in using a toilet, or any utensils after them, were very particular to scour them thoroughly.

On the ship they endeavored to render themselves useful, and always exhibited great alacrity in aiding the ship's sailing, by pulling at ropes, &c.

Although unable to use any English words, from the intelligent expression of their countenances during the propounding of questions, it was evident to us they at least comprehended the meaning of many.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. W.'S LOG.

Previous to giving any account of these strangers, as taken from their own lips, the following extract from Capt. W.'s log will best explain their condition:

"M.y 16, at 4 A. M., fine and clear, saw an object to windward, which looked like a ship dismasted; backed and stood towards her, and made her out to be a junk, with an old torn sail set, standing towards us. When about half a mile to leeward of the junk, she lowered her sail and put out a canoe, and communicated with us for water and their luggage. They all uncovered their heads, and fell on their knees, and by signs asked to take them on board. Being a Christian people, we could not understand their language. One, apparently the captain, wrote on a piece of paper, in similar characters to those of the Chinese, but none of the Chinese passengers could understand it save the word Japan. He then produced a board, with the likeness of what we knew to be his junk, ingeniously built, representing her as she appeared after a heavy typhoon, with her rudder broken, masts carried away, &c., and a little jury mast rigged. Sent the mate on board, and found her as illustrated by her crew. Rudder broke, masts carried away, and everything in a disorderly state; her bottom covered with barnacles said to be two feet long, as she had been touching about for five or six months. We saw it was impossible for her crew to take her to land. She was laden with wine, oil and barley. Took seven tubs of the former, and ten tubs of the latter as provisions for crew, as they had doubtlessly lived on the same for months."

Here is material for a romance! How those poor men must have suffered from anxiety, and yet they exerted themselves to the best of their knowledge and ability to reach their haven. In addition to the above particulars, Captain W. stated that, when they were relieved, the majority were covered with boils, and were nearly half blind from their exposure.

THE JAPANESE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Aided by Thoro, we were duly presented to the rescued mariners, who, in reply to a request to narrate their adventures through their Captain, furnished us the following, which although elicited by direct and frequent questionings, we have placed in the shape of a narrative:

Capt. Ichtaro stated that the junk A-ar-meer, manned by twelve men, residents of Oall, the province of Handai, Japan, left the port of Isei, bound to Jeddo, on the 13th of August last, laden with rice, barley, wine, hats, and lumber. At two o'clock the evening morning, they encountered a heavy typhoon, and so desperate were their prospects of riding it out, as in its fury the rudder had been broken, and the vessel almost unmanageable, they commenced to throw over the cargo, at which they labored for five hours, until all were exhausted. Five hundred bales of rice were thrown overboard, which caused the junk almost to capsize, and left her the mercy of the storm and flood. For twenty-four days they were tossed about in a succession of storms, when they bore overboard a portion of their lumber, and endeavored to rig jury masts and a new rudder, but another typhoon swept over them, and as the junk rolled so heavy as to threaten a complete revolution, two anchors, attached to two hundred (the interpreter said two thousand) fathoms of hemp cable, were got out to keep the junk's head to sea.

From that time, for over five months, they tossed about, at the mercy of the waves, and having expected jury-masts were made and attempted to reach land; but they saw nothing but the wide expanse of waters, until the Caribbean hove in sight. Where they were, they have no knowledge. They were kindly rescued by Capt. Winchester; have been kindly and considerately treated, but desire to reach Japan as soon as possible. In reply to a statement that they would have to take a ship for China, or await a Government vessel, the Captain, with considerable emphasis, stated that they did not wish to visit China, as it would patiently await direct conveyance home.

Stampede of Officials from Washington.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1858.

There is a sort of summer stampede among the Administration. Mr. Floyd is off. Mr. Thompson is off. Mr. Cobb is off, and Mr. Brown is to be off. Besides this exodus, the President is soon to have his usual Hegira among the mountains at Bedford Springs—say a month hence. Mr. Appleton, the Assistant-Secretary of State, is off also, and various Auditors and such like are absent, especially among the Free States, which require paternal solicitude in these Anti-Lecompton times. Still, strange to tell, the Government is not empty. Enough of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Trimming Machine, &c. Leather and India Rubber BELTING, which will be sold at very low rates, and would invite examination from those

Real Estate.

[No. 16, A. B. &]

BRICK DWELLING ON THE SOUTH side, West corner of Sixty-second and Halsted streets—2-story, cabinet finish, 7 R. H. KERFOOT, 80, 82, 84 Lasalle street.

For Sale Cheap!

LOT 24X100, ON OWEN STREET, BE-ing the third lot west of Halsted st., at $2 per foot. Lot 24x100 on Erie street, near Halsted, at $2 per foot. Lot 24x100 on Erie street, near Hoyne, at $2 per foot. Mitchell streets, adjoining Cottage Grove, at $1 per foot. Lot 47x132 on the corner of Polk and Halsted streets, at $4.00, on time. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 84 Lasalle street.

A GOOD PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 305, A. B. —For sale, or have a good offer made, the house and lot on Halsted street, a little south of Polk street, which is all entirely new, and in good order. The property contains two and one-half stories, with seven rooms on second floor, and four rooms in single lots for sale. Apply soon to F. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 84 Lasalle street.

NO. 48, A. 2 TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-five dollars will buy a good lot twenty-five feet by one hundred and sixty-six feet, on Lake street, between Oakley and Owen streets. To any person wishing to buy a cheap lot, we would say that this is the chance. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 84 Lasalle street.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRI-fice.—I have two lots for sale, at a great sacrifice, one of which is on Lake street, between Oakley and Harrison, and the other between Harrison and Polk streets. The above are the cheapest lots in the city, and I guarantee that there cannot be a doubt as to my statement. Call and see me at once, as they will be sold in a few days only. F. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 84 Lasalle street.

A GOOD LOT FOR SALE.—NO. 27, A. H. —We have a splendid lot for sale on Oakley street, directly opposite the Rush Medical College. The lot is 24 feet front by 132 feet deep. Call and see us at once. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 84 Lasalle street.

TO MECHANICS AND LABORERS.—THIS is the time to look for homes. We have a few lots on the North Side, which we will sell on easy terms, and also a few houses. Those wishing to buy homes for themselves and families will do well to call on us. Now is the time. R. H. KERFOOT & CO., 84 Lasalle st.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—DAILY printed report of the range of stocks at the New York Board, can always be seen at our office. Call and see it. R. H. KERFOOT & CO., 84 Lasalle st.

C. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER

MONEY, EXCHANGE & REAL ESTATE BROKERS

No. 50.....Clark Street, up stairs.....50

Special attention to investment and interest allowed thereon. Collections made and remitted at current rates of exchange sold on New York, and all the principal cities.

Collections made and remitted at current rates of exchange sold on New York, and all the principal cities.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate securities.

City property bought and sold.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate securities.

Insurance effected on warehouse and trade goods, and on contracts and rents collected.

Checks drawn on Western States and Canada.

Capitalists are invited to inspect our choice selection of securities.

Agencies in this city for the

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF LONDON;

Capital, $5,000,000. Deposit in Chicago, $100,000.

ERNST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

CHEAP DOCK—REAL ESTATE HOUSE, 1,000 feet, on State street, near Twenty-second intersection of Cottage Grove, at $10 per foot; 1,000 feet on Michigan avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Indiana avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Wabash avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Dearborn avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Prairie avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Calumet avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Lake avenue, at same price; 1,000 feet on Forty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Forty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Forty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Forty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Fifty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Fifty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Fifty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Fifty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Fifty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Sixty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on Sixty-third street, at same price; 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1,000 feet on One Thousand and Ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eleventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirteenth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifteenth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventeenth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Nineteenth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Twenty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Twenty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Twenty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Twenty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Twenty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Thirty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Forty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Forty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Forty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Forty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Forty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Fifty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Sixty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Sixty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Sixty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Sixty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Sixty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventy-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventy-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventy-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventy-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Seventy-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eighty-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eighty-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eighty-fifth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eighty-seventh street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Eighty-ninth street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Ninety-first street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Ninety-third street, at same price; 1,000 feet on One Thousand and Ninety

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

SATURDAY EVE'G, July 17.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The stringency in the exchange market continues. The rates to-day have been 1¾ with sales only to customers, and as sparingly as possible at that. Discounts as usual are made at 10 per cent. and money is rather closer with more caution as to the paper taken. Gold retails at 1¼@1¾. The demand is not large and the supply is limited. In the street and among the note brokers there is comparatively very little doing. Rates are nominal at 1¼@2¼ per cent per month.

COMMERCIAL.—At the meeting on Change to-day much time was occupied by members in discussing the propriety of posting on the Bulletin Board a specification of the qualities of grain loaded each day at the various warehouses. The discussion of the subject led to a call being signed by five or six members of the Board, requesting the President to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of repealing that clause in the new system of Wheat Inspection requiring the qualities of grain shipped to be published daily. Mr. Rumsey, the President, accordingly announced that a meeting would be held on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, for that purpose. It is expected that there will be a full attendance of the members of the Board present on the occasion, as the subject is one of vast importance to both receivers and shippers, and in which all who desire to sustain the character of our market are deeply interested. The object of the measure under discussion is to prevent shippers from depreciating "Chicago Spring Wheat" by mixing it with Rejected Wheat, and palming it off as sound—a thing which no honorable shipper would be guilty of.

Mr. D. Howard Smith, of this city, exhibited several samples of very fine new white and red winter wheat, sent to him for sale. The wheat was grown on the farm of W. F. Spears, Coles Co., Ill. The grain was clean, the berry plump, sound and hard.

The Flour market was quiet to-day, with a few sales of medium Extra brands at $5.40, and Superfine at $3.80. Wheat was more active. Sales were made of No. 2 at 64c f. o. b. for cargoes, and 61@61½c in store; No. 1 was in good demand at 62c in store; Rejected, 59c in store. The sales of the day to about 47,000 bushels. About 37,000 bushels corn changed hands at 48c for good Canal afloat; 42c for common do; 45c for Hot Rivet f. o. b.; 44@44½c in store for No. 1; 40@41c in store for No. 2; 38c in store for Rejected. Oats were in good demand, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 30½c in store; 32½c f. o. b., and 31½c afloat. Rye and Barley unchanged. Highwines quiet and nominal.

Freights were duller and rates declined. Vessels were taken at 7c for wheat to Oswego, and 8c for corn to Sandusky.

THE NEW INSPECTION OF WHEAT.

A few days since we published a communication from a dealer in Warren county, complaining grievously of our new system of Wheat Inspection. Below will be found a letter from an old and experienced grain dealer on the line of the C. B. & Q. R. R., supporting the inspection. It bears the impress of truth and candor, and is well worthy perusal:

KEWANEE, Ill., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Having noticed various articles in your paper from time to time, reflecting upon Illinois merchants individuals, touching upon the subject of "Chicago Grain Inspection," and being not a little amused by the tenor of some of those articles, knowing as I do many buyers who along the line of the railroads enter such grievous complaints against the Inspectors in your city, and as I am going to engage in buying on my present partner's to buy and send *some* wheat and corn to Chicago, commencing this business the day the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. sets first left this station, I thought perhaps my "experience" might be as well worthy of notice in your paper as that of other parties. We are all aware that no law can be made but little difference what the *quality* of our grain was, the *price* was the same, unless, perhaps, by "bagging," we might sell to millers for ten cents per bushel more; and then there was an extra charge of two cents for drayage, and we were generally minus part of our bags. Of course, men will work for their own interest; and if they would not, consequently, grain dealers in the country, when they bought *good merchantable* wheat or corn, meant, in the main, what was merchantable, and mostly free from the cob. Farmers also understood how the thing worked, and all they cared for was to get the grain clean enough to "haul it" without too much trouble. This was the *general* state of the case. A habit of carelessness in cleaning and taking care of grain was in full play when the "Grading System" came into operation. This *habit* the *buyers* as well as farmers had got into. *Good* farmers rejoiced at the long hoped for change when they could be repaid for extra carefulness in their work. But how did this thing turn out? Why—*good, clean, nice wheat was worth two cents per bushel* more than common stuff. Several dealers at once followed (save and except some farmers who *always* will bring good grain to market, and by the way, we have *some* such in this neighborhood, as noted for their fine wheat as anything), no extra effort was made to clean grain, and things assumed the old course. Buyers as a general rule, put all kinds of wheat together, and as a matter of course sent but little extra wheat in than was received or returns accordingly. So long as the *price* of No. 1 and No. 2 remained about the same, little was said about the "*quality*" of either. Now comes the shows the margin between No. 1 and No. 2, complaints are heard. Now one thing is certain, and we may expect it—the wider the difference between the two grades of wheat, the more particular will be the grading, and this of necessity. This is what the whole system of grading aims at. We want a distinction in the *quality* of the grain, and we want that distinction in the *price*. If buyers in the country pay No. 1 price for grain that is *doubtful* in grade, they must expect more grain will be graded No. 2. If *they* make the distinction in grades marked, they need not fear. I speak from experience, in our warehouse since last fall, we have practiced a rigid system of grading the grain. We have our bins for No. 1 wheat, and we have yet to receive returns from Chicago from the second car from Galva, which we sent in. We have bins where we put our doubtful No. 1; this we call No. 2, but often our returns from these bins are No. 1. Our No. 2 grade has *always* been returned as No. 2. We refuse damp or mouldy wheat, or if taken, put it by itself, run it over in the elevators till cool and dry, and then it passes as No. 2. As yet, we have received returns of no rejected wheat. The fault in question I am satisfied is chargeable to the buyers, who do not sufficiently discriminate between grades in assorting when loads come in and are put in their respective bins. We have only been in this year I can say but little. One thing is certain, when *all* the corn is No. 2 or rejected, in fact, it must be hard work to make No. 1 out of it. We ought to thank the Inspectors for any of our corn goes as No. 1, and ask them to do so again. They labor under difficulties in grading corn this year, and we should give them all the *grace* they of right may claim under the circumstances.

We sent in some corn which we really thought fully equal to sample sent us of Chicago No. 1 R. R., and it was rejected, and we had to take some 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Well, last year we would not receive such corn at all, nor anything that looked as bad as the same above named sample. The simple truth is, we have to do this, when the country buyers come to the conclusion to *pay* No. 1 price for *only* No 1 wheat and corn, there will then be no room for any "Chicago grading;" but when foolish competition leads them to pay No. 1 price for No. 2 wheat, and they *naturally* put the No. 2 in with No. 1, and it goes to Chicago the same, and in Chicago it fails to its proper level, (Chicago graders not understanding the peculiar circumstances of the case,) then we hear the response from the depleted pockets back on the railroad. All we ask is, keep your standard *equal* and *high*, and keep the *price* accordingly; and all we would say to those who buy is, use good judgment in your own grading, keep your grades distinct, pay for it accordingly, and ship to consignees who will not receive No. 2 wheat and return No. 2 sales, and your cause of complaint will be mainly ended. A. H. LOOMIS.

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

ORLAND, Cook Co., Ill., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I take the liberty to answer your inquiries of July 3d, in regard to grain, crops, &c., in this town; from the best data that I could possess myself of without personal observation, I am led to not to exceed 4,000 bushels of old grain in town, say 400 bushels wheat, the balance about equal as to corn and oats, nearly all of which will be fed or consumed before the first of August, for want of market. As to the present crops—Wheat is badly rusted and blighted, particularly Canada chic; the Genesee is about this season. Not any over 1 think, to estimate on over half a crop. Oats are badly rusting, the variety called Poland is nearly not quite ruined. Early sown oats fare the best; but all are short in consequence of the very wet weather. Corn is improving very fast, but it is not safe to estimate on more than two-thirds of usual crop; some fields are splendid, but the most was replanted once and some twice and is now thin on the ground. Potatoes—the prospect is fair; beans the same. Hay very heavy. Harvesting commences in about a week. Winter grain cut. Respectfully yours,

J. A. JACKSON.

BYRON, Carroll Co., July 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your hint for all to give as short and correct a report of the wheat crops has induced me to make some inquiry. There will not be over one-third of a crop in Carroll County. Many fields will not be cut at all. Yours truly,

HARDIN PYLE.

SILAM, Wis., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I am sorry to report that great alarm is felt in this region for the wheat crop. Whole fields, which promised an abundant harvest, have been entirely destroyed by the blight. Some fields look as though the fire had gone over them—almost every head is blasted.

We cannot but hope that our first fears are somewhat exaggerated, and that the disaster is not so extensive as it seems to appear. It is no new thing to have such fears precede a fine harvest, and while a portion of the old crop is unsold. Yours, ROCK.

MADISON, McDOUGALL Co., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Wheat is badly damaged by rust and blight—will not be half a crop. No data at all. Prospects generally bad for the farmers. J. S. S.

AR RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND LIVE STOCK—JULY 16.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Cattle No.	Hogs No.
Ill. & M. Co's.	289	43,000	7,477	26,000			
G. & Q. R.	1,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	4,000		
C. & R. I. R.	177	1,000	2,000	1,500		91	222
Ill. C. R.	1,000	1,000	3,000			51	200
Total	1,466	49,000	13,477	31,500	4,000	142	422
CANALS.	300	1,000	4,000	1,000	500	70	100

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 16.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To Buffalo	100	3,770	12,646			
To Oswego		18,000				
To Rochester		20,000		4,267		
To Canada				1,000		
To Other Ports				1,000		
Total	100	41,770	12,646	6,267		
Total for season—Flour, bbls.			113,206	Wheat, bush.		
4,68,853. Corn, bush.			2,861,621	Oats, bush.		622,754
Barley, bush. 66,767.						

SPECIFICATION OF GRAIN SHIPPED JULY 16.

Name of Vessels.	Amount of Grain.
R. & R. H. Ha	11,000 bu No. 2 sp. wheat.
"	8,742 bu No. 1 sp. wheat.
Schr Curtis Mann	6,000 bu No. 2 do.
Schr Fay Smith	6,267 bu No. 2 do.
Schr Grand Tur	11,125 bu rej. corn.
Schr Rodgers	12,750 bu No. 1 corn.
Schr Grey Eag	8,958 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Cortland	8,000 bu hot wheat.
Schr Conroe, Ma	4,000 bu No. 2 sp wheat.
Schr J. H. Dra	6,000 bu No. 1 do wheat.
Schr " stocks	9,361 No 2 sp wheat.
Schr Bay State	9,750 bu No 1 corn.
Schr Curtis Mann	8,719 bu No. 2 corn.

Chicago Wholesale Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 17.

FREIGHTS—The following charters were reported today: Schrs Miami Belle and Thornton wheat to Oswego at 7c.

Schr Rosalie, oats to Sandusky at 3c.

FLOUR—Sales to day are 400 bbls "Waterlis" extra at $5.40 delivered; 20 bbls "Whitedale" extra at $5.40 delivered; 40 bbls "Prairie State" extra at $5.40 deli.; 60 bbls "Kankakee" superfine at $3.80 delivered; 140 bbls "Grand Rapids" at $3.40 d. livered.

WHEAT—Sales to-day are: at the opening 13,000 bus No. 2 spring at 64c f. o. b (warranted dry and sound); with sales on Change of about 30,000 bus so at the in store, and 10,000 bus at 61½ in store. 3,000 bus No. 1 at 62c in store; 2,000 bus rejected at 52c in store.

CORN—Sales to-day are—4,000 bu good canal at 48c afloat; 5,000 bu common do at 45c afloat; 15,000 bu Rio River at 44c f. o. b; 1,000 bu No. 1 at 44c in store; 4,000 bu do in lots at 44½c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 40c in store; 1,000 bu do in lots at 41c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected at 38c in store.

OATS—Sales to-day are 4,000 bu good canal at 31½c afloat; 24,000 bu at 32½c f. o. b.; 8,000 bu at 30½c in store.

RYE—Nominal at 70@75c at depot.

BARLEY—400 bu No. 1 at 88c in store.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 19½@20c.

MESS PORK—City 815; Country $14@14.50.

CUT MEATS—1,0.0 lbs Country Bacon Sides and Shoulders at 8c.

LARD—Market quiet. Quotations 9@10c.

TALLOW—Firmer. Country 9@9½c; City 9½@9¾c.

WOOL—250 lbs Choice washed full blood, at 35c.; 1,300 lbs, 34c to ½ blood, 30c.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7½c.; Dry Flint, 14½c.

PELTS—Shorn, 10@15c.

BUTTER—Good Butter scarce and in demand at 12½c; Common, dull at 6@8c.

EGGS—Fresh in demand at 6@7c.

POULTRY—Young Chickens, 10@15c; Old do, 10@20c. Ducks, 12½c. Geese, 25c.

POTATOES—90@95c according to qu'ity.

SALT—Sales to-day: Clarified $1.15.

MOLASSES—Retailed, 30@35c. N. Y. Syrups 45@50c.

COFFEE—Rio, 11½@12½c; Mocha, 20@21c. No Java in market.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 17.

The receipts to-day at Sherman's yards are: 11 cars hogs and 3 cars cattle by the C. B. & Q. R.; 6 cars hogs and 2 cars cattle by the C. & R. I. R. R.

CATTLE—Very few arriving, with a fair demand for fat steers, but scallawags are slow sale at low prices. Sales to day have been made at $2.50 for fair cattle; 50 head have been sold over.

HOGS—Market active with sales at $4@4.30 @ 100 lbs. Shippers are competing with packers for best lots; 12 hogs left over.

SHEEP—Dull with no demand except for extra lots. Only one lot sold to-day at $2.25 ₱ head; 150 left over.

SHIPMENTS BY LAND—JULY 16.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av. Price ₱ wght.	Price ₱ 100 lbs.
Dole & Co.	Orange	41 Cattle	1150	$2.50
Dresser	Sly	5 "	1000	2.50
Pearson	Sly	5 "	(9 head)	2.50
Cannon	Bargnell	160	190	4.05
Cannon	Bargnell	140	190	4.05
Maddock	Grey	150	170	4.20
Maddock	Grey	50	170	4.25
Tompson		114	210	4.10
Tompson		114	210	4.10
Dole	Tabor	54	188	4.12
Dole	Tabor	54	188	4.12
Lumbler	Weaver	60	221	4.30
Aikman	Norris	28	Sheep (9 head)	2.25

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 17, 1858.

The Lumber market during the present week has been more active, and prices are a shade firmer for cargoes in the yards, however, the quotations are about the same. There is very little demand for the upper qualities of lumber—orders being generally limited to common boards, fencing, flooring, &c.

During the week a new feature of the lumber trade has commenced here in the shipment of about one car of seasoned lumber to Albany. The cost of transportation to Oswego is $4 50 per thousand feet, and from Oswego to Albany, $4.50—in all $7 The price at which the lumber sold here is said to be $9 for Pine and $8 for Clear, and Clear. We understand there is no seasoned lumber in St. Clair River or at Sag aw. The price of Clear Pine Lumber at Albany is $35@37 per thousand feet, as quoted in the Albany Evening Journal.

The following are the quotations of lumber in this city, delivered at the cars:—

First Clear dry	$30 00@31 00
Second Clear dry	26 00@28 00
Third Clear dry	22 00@23 00
Common Boards, dry	16 00@18 00
do do 1½	9 00@16 00
Clear Flooring, dressed	32 00@34 00
Common Flooring, dressed	18 00@20 00
Siding, Clear, dressed	30 00@32 00
Siding, Common, dressed	16 00@18 00
Fencing	8 00@9 00
Scantling and Joists	8 00@9 00
Shingles, ₱ M	$4 50@5 00
Lath, ₱ M	1 50@1 75
Posts (common to good) ₱ 100	6 00@10 00

SALES OF CARGOES.

The following sales of cargoes during the week indicate the market:—

Cargo of pine, Blue Belle, from White Lake, (mostly dry) to Chicago, at $9 ₱ M.

Schr. Pauline, from Manistee, (deck-load of timber and balance of cargo dry) at $9 ₱ M.

Brig Bay City, from Saginaw, long sawed timber at $6; and joists and scantling, 42 and 46 50 cash.

Schr. Ogontz, from Muskegon, to Bay City, at $2 and 50 ₱ cent.

Schr. Illinois, from Muskegon, at $7, cash.

Two small cargoes from White Lake, at $6, cash.

Schr. Sea Bird, from Muskegon, at $7, cash.

The following tables give the comparative receipts of the week and season:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, AT CHICAGO.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Receipts	week.	week.	week.
	1,258,000	1,131,000	61,500
	season.	season.	season.
	1,291,000	7,131,000	42,000,000
	1,941,000	2,283,0 0	24,000,000

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] [BUFFALO, July 17.

FLOUR—Declined dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bbls at a fair export demand. Sales 13,000 bbls at $4.80@4.85 for super Genesee; $4.90@5.00 for common to medium extra western; $4.95@5.40 for shipping brands of extra round hoop ohio; $5.45@5.50 for trade brands do; $5.50@5.60 for fancy do; $5.65@5.75 for common to choice extra. Small sales of Rye flour at $3.75@3.80.

GRAIN—Wheat market firm and quiet. Sales 20,000 bus at 68c for unsound and fair Milwaukee club; 70c for sound spring; 72c for Milwaukee club; 74c for choice white Michigan; $1.40 for new white May and. Rye dull 1.2.0 bus sold at 80c delivered. Corn in fair supply and in demand. Sales 50,000 bus at 50c for common to choice extra. Small sales of Rye flour at $3.75@3.80.

GRAIN—Wheat market firm and quiet. Sales 20,000 bus at 68c for unsound and fair Milwaukee club; 70c for sound spring; 72c for Milwaukee club; 74c for choice white Michigan; $1.40 for new white May and. Rye dull 1.2.0 bus sold at 80c delivered. Corn in fair supply and in demand. Sales 50,000 bus at 50c for common to choice extra. Small sales of Rye flour at $3.75@3.80.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive; sales 3,000 bbls at $4.75@5.00 for common to good State; $5.00@5.25 for extra State; $5.25@5.50 for round hoop ohio; $5.50@5.75 for trade brands do; $5.75@6.00 for fancy do; $4.75@5.00 for common to good western; $5.00@5.50 for common to good extra do; $5.50@5.75 for trade brands do; $5.75@6.00 for fancy do; $6.00@6.50 for extra Genesee; $5.00@5.50 for Canada; $5.50@6.00 for fancy do; $4.75@5.00 for Southern; $5.00@5.50 for mixed to good; $5.50@6.00 for fancy and extra. Rye flour $3.75@3.87½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and heavy; sales 15,000 bus at $1.30@1.32 for Chicago spring; $1.35@1.36 for Milwaukee club; $1.38@1.40 for amber Iowa; $1.40@1.42 for white western. Rye dull at 80c. Barley quiet and heavy; sales 5,000 bus at 90c@$1.00 for western. Corn 1@2c lower; sales 40,000 bus at 50@51c for round yellow; 52@53c for prime mixed; 54@55c for white southern. Oats in fair supply and dull; 40@46c for State and western.

PROVISIONS—Market firm with sales of 350 bbls at 24½ and 50 bbls favorite brand at 24½.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer with sales of 300 bbls at $16.70 @17 for mess; $15.75 for prime; $17.75 for prime mess. Beef steady. 70 bbls sold at $8@9 for country prime; $12.50@13.50 for repacked mess; $14.00@14.50 for extra mess. Beef hams $18.50@19.00. Cut meats firmer; sales 200 pkgs at 9½@10c for shoulders and 12½c for hams. Lard scarcely so buoyant; sales 50 bbls at 12½@12¾c. Butter steady; sales 100 pkgs at 12½@13c for ohio; 14½@15c for common white Canadian. Corn in active demand; sales of 40,000 bushels at 52@53c for Rio Janeiro. Sugar quiet and unchanged; sales 400 hhds at 6½@7c for Cuba muscovado; 7½@8c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and unchanged; sales 200 hhds at 29@30c for Cuba muscovado. Rice—steady; sales small lots at 5@5½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 20c for drudge; 21c for shipping.

CANAL FREIGHTS—40c for flour; 10c for wheat; 10c for corn to New York.

RECEIPTS—24 hours—1,000 bbls flour; 37,000 bus wheat; 30,000 bu corn.

Receipts of Produce by R. R., July 17.

[Reported specially for the DAILY PRESS & TRIBUNE.]

By Chicago & St. Paul and Fox du Lac R. R.—Mundy & Co., Racine, 20 bus corn; 75 do oats. Wm. Mc Gregor & Co., Racine, 1 car corn. J. R. Hodson 156 sks flour; 65 sks bran. Smith & Bolles 30 bbls flour. Wm. Hall 30 bbls do. Jackson & Lacati., Munn & Co 4 cars oats. Haywood 2 bbls butter, 2 bbls eggs, 60 sks oats, 60 sks corn, 19 sks bacon. H. Hunt, Racine, 50 sks oats. Wm. Hall, Racine, 100 sks flour. Kelley 100 sks wheat, 60 sks corn, 15 sks oats. A. Vincent, 40 sks wheat. 40 sks corn.

By Chicago and Rock Island R. R.—Morning train—Davis & Kreamer, Joliet, 1 car wheat. Chase, Ogden & Co 4 do 1 do. Pratt & Wood 2 do 3 bbls flour. R. A. H. Hosmer 1 car wheat. H. & P. Dole 1 do wheat. Hollister & Co 1 do wheat. Sylvester & Co 1 car wheat. J. H. Cole 50 bbls alcohol. Fay 200 bbls flour. Underwood & Co 50 do do. Walker 1 car oats. H. Sulzvich 1 do. Dickinson & Cole 1 do wheat. Stevens & Co 1 car wheat.

By Illinois Central Railroad and Quincy Railroad.—Morning Train—Side & Co 1 car corn; 1 do oats. Hall & Co 1 do do. A Maddon 2 cars hogs. W Cannon 1 do. H Campbell 3 do corn. Wm. Hall 1 car wheat. Hall & Co 1 do corn. Wm. Hall 1 do corn. W Rubbard 1 car cattle. J P Hurlbut 1 do. W Kellogg 1 do. Hall & Co 1 do corn. Hall & Co 1 do do. Hall & Co 1 do do. Hall & Co 1 do do